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Sesiidae (Lepidoptera) of Korea

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Abstract 25 species of nine genera of the clearwing moths, family Sesiidae, are recorded from Korea, of which 18 species of seven genera are first recorded for that country. Six clearwing moth species were attracted to synthetic pheromone lures in our field research. The hostplants of 12 clearwing moth species are newly recorded from Korea.

Key words Lepidoptera, Sesiidae, fauna, Korea, Palaearctic region.

Eight species of the clearwing moths, family Sesiidae, have hitherto been recorded from Korea, viz. Zenodoxus constricta (Butler), Paranthrene regalis (Butler), Nokona coreana Tosevski & Arita, Synanthedon tenuis (Butler), S. romanovi (Leech), S. hector (Butler), S. unocingulata Bartel and S. quercus (Matsumura) (Matsumura, 1931a, b; Yano, 1960, 1961, 1965; Park, 1983, 1986; Razowski & Kumata, 1985; Arita, 1991, 1994; Tosevski & Arita, 1993; Spatenka et al., 1999).

Field research on the clearwing moths was carried out in the following regions of Korea during 2000–2002; northern region: Incheon, Gapyeon, Deokjeok-do, Is. Daebu-do, Ganghwa-do, Mt Bongrae-san, Mt Gaebang-san and Mt Odae-san; central and eastern region: Mt Yongmun-san; southern region: Mt Jiri-san, Gyeongnam-do and Busan.

Specimens belonging to the family Sesiidae collected during our research in Korea are classified into nine genera with 25 species, of which seven genera with 18 species are recorded for the first time from Korea.

The hostplants of Korean clearwing moths were established in the course of the field work, and some specimens were bred in Japan under the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, Import Permit Nos 12-N959 and 13-N466. The host-plants of 12 clearwing moth species are newly recorded from Korea as follows:

Pennisetia pectinata from Rubus crataegiforius; Nokona purpurea from Ampelopsis brevipedunculata; N. pernix from Paederia scandens; N. coreana from Actinidia arguta; Synanthedon bicingulata from cultivated cherry tree; S. ulmicola from Ulmus davidiana var japonica and Hemiptelea davidii; S. haitangvora from Malus pumila; S. unocingulata from Elaeagunus umbellata; S. sp. 3 from Quercus sp.; S. sp. 4 from Populus sp.; S. tenuis from Diospyros kaki; S. martijanovi from Populus sp.

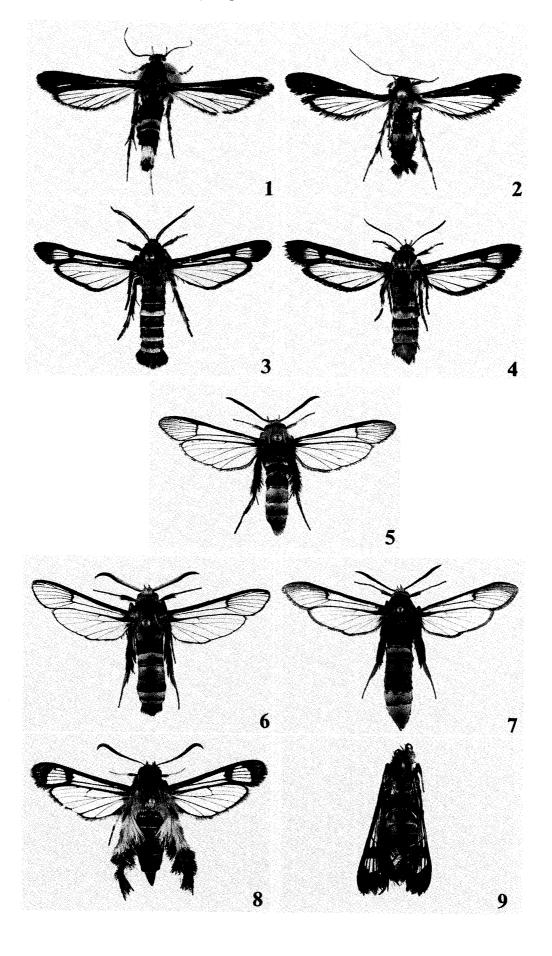
Six clearwing moth species were attracted to synthetic pheromone lures during our field research, viz., Paranthrenopsis editha, Sesia yezoensis, Toleria romanovi, Nokona pernix, Synanthedon bicingulata and S. sp. 2.

The following abbreviations have been used for locality names.

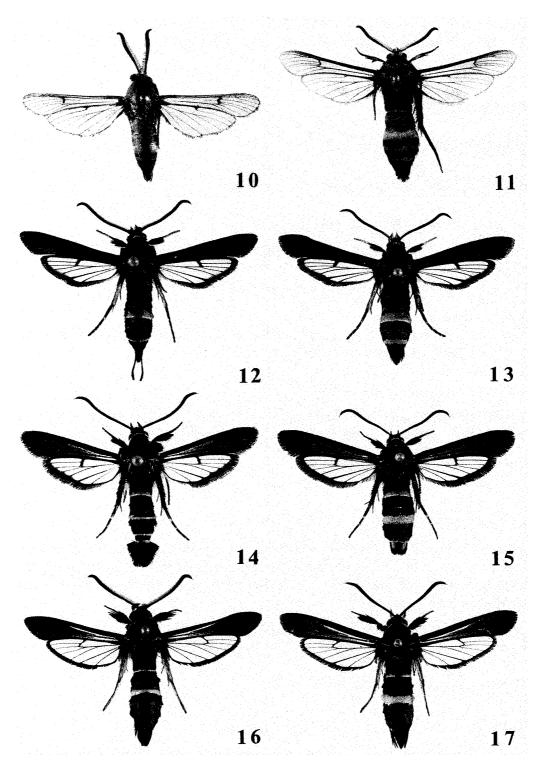
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Figs 1-17. Sesiidae from Korea. 1. Entrichella constricta (Butler, 1978), ♂. 2. Paranthrenopsis editha (Butler, 1978), ♂. 3. Pennisetia pectinata (Staudinger, 1887), ♂. 4. Ditto, ♀. 5. Scasiba rhynchioides (Butler, 1881), ♀. 6. Sesia yezoensis (Hampson, 1919), ♂. 7. Ditto, ♀. 8. Melittia inouei Arita & Yata, 1987, ♀. 9. Macroscelesia japona (Hampson, 1919), ♀. 10. Toleria contaminata (Butler, 1878), ♂. 11. Toleria romanovi (Leech, 1889), ♂. 12. Nokona purpurea (Yano, 1965), ♂. 13. Ditto, ♀. 14. Nokona pernix (Leech, 1889), ♂. 15. Ditto, ♀. 16. Nokona coreana Tosevski & Arita, 1993, ♂. 17. Ditto, ♀.

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GG—Gyeonggi-do; GB—Gyeongsangbuk-do; GN—Gyeongsangnam-do; GW—Gangweon-do; CB— Chungcheongbuk-do; CN— Chungcheongnam-do; JB— Jeonrabuk-do; JN—Jeonranam-do.

List of Sesiidae of Korea

Family SESIIDAE Boisduval, 1828

Subfamily Tinthiinae Le Cerf, 1917

1. Entrichella constricta (Butler, 1878) (Fig. 1)

[CB] 1° , Chungju-shi, Mt Weolak-san, 8. VII. 2001, C.-M. Lee leg. [JB] 1° , Yeocheongun, Nam-myeon, Is. An-do, 4. VIII. 1993; 1° , Yeocheon-gun, Nam-myeon, Sampo, 19. VII. 1993; 1° , Yeocheon-gun, Nam-myeon, Is. Geumo-do, 5. VIII. 1993.

Distribution: Korea and Japan.

Hostplants: *Rosa multiflora*, *Rosa* sp. (cultivated rose) and *Rubus* sp. (cultivated raspberry) (Rosaceae) in Japan. Unknown from Korea.

2. Paranthrenopsis editha (Butler, 1878) (Fig. 2)

[GW] 2 \$\times\$, Pyeongchang-gun, Mt Odae-san, \$ca\$ 1,100 m, 22. VII. 2000, Y. Arita & M. Ikeda leg. [GG] 1 \$\times\$, Yeoncheon-gun, Mt Godae-san, 19. VIII. 2000, Bae & Lee Leg.

Distribution: Korea (new record) and Japan.

Hostplants: Unknown.

3. Pennisetia pectinata (Staudinger, 1887) (Figs 3, 4)

[GW] $2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 9$, Pyeongchang-gun, Mt Odae-san, ca 1,100 m, em. 3–28. VIII. 2000, ex Rubus crataegifolius, Y. Arita & M. Ikeda leg. [CB] $1 \ 9$, Daejeon-shi, Mt Gyeryeong-san, 22. IX. 2000, Y. Arita & M. Ikeda leg. [GG] $1 \ 3$, Incheon-shi, Gwanghwa-gun, Mt Sangbong-san, 10. IX. 1999, Paek & Lee leg.

Distribution: Korea (new record) and Far East of Russia (Amur Region).

Hostplants: Rubus crataegifolius (new record) (Rosaceae).

Subfamily Sesiinae Boisduval, 1828

4. Scasiba rhynchioides (Butler, 1881) (Fig. 5)

[GN] 1 \Im , Sancheong-gun, 1–2. X. 1994; 1 \Im , Sancheong-gun, Daepo-ri, Tem. Naeweonsa, 1. X. 1994. [GG] 1 \Im , Incheon-shi, Incheon Grand Park, 27. IX. 2000, Y. Arita leg.

Distribution: China, Korea (new record) and Japan.

Hostplants: Castanea crenata (Fagaceae) in Japan. Unknown from Korea.

5. Sesia yezoensis (Hampson, 1919) (Figs 6, 7)

[GB] 36 Å, Yeongju-gun, Punggi-eub, Sangadong, 600 m, 17. VII. 1998, B. Tanaka leg.; 30 Å, Bonghwa-gun, Chunyang-myeon, Chungusa-ri, 600 m, 20. VII. 1998, B. Tanaka leg.; 55

 $\[\]$, Bonghwa-gun, Chunyang-myeon, Jusi-ryeong, 780 m, 20. VII. 1998, B. Tanaka leg.; 38 $\[\]$, same locality and collector, 21. VII. 1998. [GW] 20 $\[\]$, Yeongweol-gun, Sangdong-eub, Cheonpyeon-ri, Auraji, 500 m, 18. VII. 1998, B. Tanaka leg.; 29 $\[\]$, Yeongweol-gun, Hadong-myeon, Nae-ri, 500–550 m, 19. VII. 1998, B. Tanaka leg.; 35 $\[\]$, Pyeongchang-gun, Mt Gyebang-san, $\[\]$ ca 600 m, 20. VII. 2000, Y. Arita leg.; 17 $\[\]$, Pyeongchang-gun, Mt Odae-san, $\[\]$ ca 750 m, 21. VII. 2000, Y. Arita leg.; 1 $\[\]$, same locality, $\[\]$ ca 1,100 m, 22. VII. 2000, Y. Arita & M. Ikeda leg.; 42 $\[\]$, Yeongweol-gun, Mt. Bongran-san, 8. VII. 2001, Y. Arita leg. [GG] 2 $\[\]$, Yangpyeong-gun, Mt Yongmun-san, 23. VIII. 2000, Y. Arita, Y.-S. Bae & J.-M. Lee leg.; 3 $\[\]$, Gapyeong-gun, Mt Myeongji-san, 18. VIII. 2000, Y. Arita, Y.-S. Bae & B.-W. Lee leg. [CB] 15 $\[\]$, Deoksan-myeon, 7. VII. 2001, Y. Arita leg.

Distribution: Korea (new record), Far East of Russia (Amur Region) and Japan. Hostplants: *Populus sieboldi*, *P. tremula*, *P. nigra*, *Salix sachalinensis*, *S. subfragilis* and *S. pet-susu* (Salicaceae) in Japan. Unknown from Korea.

6. Melittia inouei Arita & Yata, 1987 (Fig. 8)

[GG] 1[♀], Incheon-shi, Incheon Grand Park, 11. VII. 2001, Y. Arita leg.

This female specimen was netted visiting panicle flowers of *Koelreuteria paniculata* (Sapinaceae) at noontime in Incheon Grand Park, Incheon.

Distribution: N. Korea (Gensan), Korea (new record) and Japan.

Hostplants: *Trichosanthes kirilowii* var. *japonica* and *T. cucumeroides* (Cucurbitaceae) in Japan. Unknown from Korea.

7. Macroscelesia japona (Hampson, 1919) (Fig. 9)

[JB] 12, Jinan-gun, Bonghag-ri, Garijeom, Mt Unang-san, 20. VII. 1998.

Distribution: Korea (new record) and Japan.

Hostplants: Gynostemma pentaphyllum (Cucurbitaceae) in Japan. Unknown from Korea.

8. Toleria contaminata (Butler, 1878) (Fig. 10)

[JN] 1 &, Suncheon-shi, Jukhak-ri, Mt Jogye-san (Tem. Seonamsa), 10. VII. 1998.

Distribution: Korea (new record) and Japan.

Hostplants: Unknown.

9. Toleria romanovi (Leech, 1889) (Fig. 11)

[GW] 1 \$\tilde{\gamma}\$, Yeongweol-gun, Mt Bongrae-san, 8. VII. 2001, Y. Arita leg.

The male specimen was collected by net while obviously attracted to an artificial pheromone lure at about 6: 00 p. m.

Distribution: China, Korea and Japan.

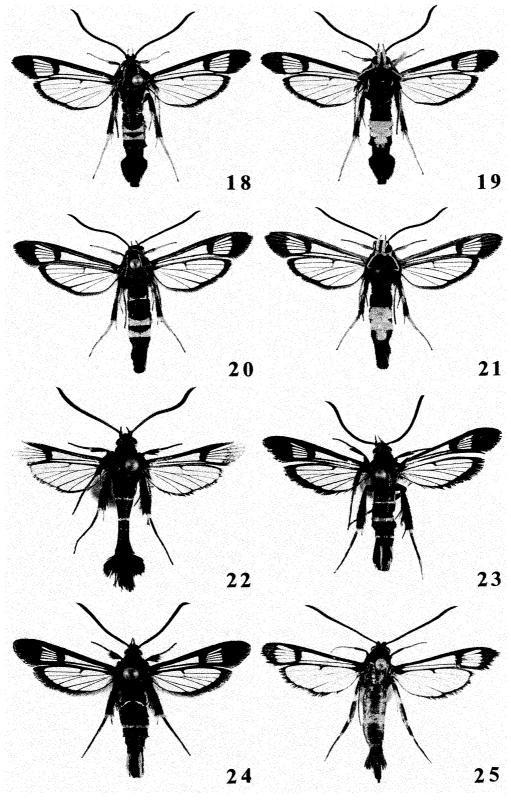
Hostplants: Vitis vinifera (cultivated grapevine) (Vitaceae) in Japan. Unknown from Korea.

10. Nokona regalis (Butler, 1887)

No additional materials for this study.

Distribution: China, Korea and Japan.

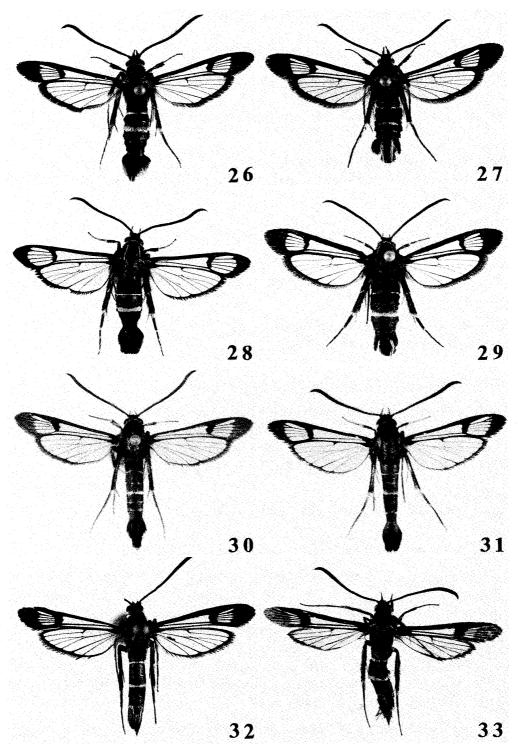
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Figs 18-25. Sesiidae from Korea. 18. Synanthedon bicingulata (Staudinger, 1887), ♂. 19. Ditto, ♂, underside. 20. Ditto, ♀. 21. Ditto, ♀, underside. 22. Synanthedon ulmicola Yang & Wang, 1989, ♂. 23. Ditto, ♀, ex Ulmus davidiana var. japonica. 24. Ditto, ♀, ex Heliptelea davidii. 25. Synanthedon velox (Fixsen, 1887), ♂.

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Figs 26-33. Sesiidae from Korea. 26. Synanthedon haitangvora Yang, 1977, \mathcal{E} . 27. Ditto, \mathcal{F} . 28. Synanthedon unocingulata Bartel, 1912, \mathcal{E} . 29. Ditto, \mathcal{F} . 30. Synanthedon sp. 1, \mathcal{E} . 31. Synanthedon sp. 2, \mathcal{E} . 32. Synanthedon sp. 3, \mathcal{F} . 33. Synanthedon sp. 4, \mathcal{F} .

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Hostplants: Vitis vinifera (cultivated grapevine) (Vitaceae).

11. Nokona purpurea (Yano, 1965) (Figs 12, 13)

[GG] 3 3 4 9, Ansan-shi, Is. Daebu-do, Daebubuk-dong, em. 25. III-10. IV. 2001, *ex Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*, Y. Arita & C.-M. Lee leg.; 1 3 2 9, Incheon-shi, Is. Deokjeok-do, Buk-ri, em. 23. III-1. IV. 2001, *ex Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*, Y. Arita & C.-M. Lee leg.

Distribution: Korea (new record) and Japan.

Hostplants: Ampelopsis brevipedunculata and Vitis ficifolia (Vitaceae). Vitis ficifolia is unknown from Korea.

12. Nokona pernix (Leech, 1889) (Figs 14, 15)

[CN] $4\Im$, Mt Chilgab-san, 12. VII. 2000, Kim, Lee & Oh leg. [GN] $1\Im 1\Im$, Sanjang-myeon, Mt Jiri-san, Tem. Naeweonsa, em. 19 (\Im) & 25 (\Im). IV. 2001, ex Paederia scandens, Y. Arita & M. Ikeda leg.

Distribution: Korea (new record) and Japan. Hostplants: *Paederia scandens* (Rubiaceae).

13. Nokona coreana Tosevski & Arita, 1993 (Figs 16, 17)

[GG] $1 \ 3$, Incheon-shi, Is. Ganghwa-do, Hamheodongcheon, em. XI. 2000, ex Actinidia arguta, Y. Arita & B.-W. Lee leg.; $5 \ 3 \ 3$, same locality and hostplant, em. 23. V-25. VI. 2001, Y. Arita & B.-W. Lee leg.; $11 \ 3 \ 4$, Incheon-shi, Is. Deokjeok-do, Buk-ri, em. 26. V-25. VI. 2001, ex Actinidia arguta, Y. Arita & Y.-S. Bae leg.

Distribution: Korea and Japan.

Hostplants: Actinidia arguta (Actinidiaceae) (new record).

14. Synanthedon bicingulata (Staudinger, 1887) (Figs 18, 19, 20, 21)

[GW] 7\$\text{\sigma}\$, Pyeongchang-gun, Mt Gyeban-san, \$ca\$ 600 m, 20. VII. 2000, Y. Arita leg.; 1\$\text{\sigma}\$, Yongweol-gun, Mt Bongrae-san, 8. VII. 2001, Y. Arita leg. [GG] 9\$\text{\sigma}^2 \cop\$, Yangpyeong-gun, Mt Yongmun-san, 23. VIII. 2000, Y. Arita, Y.-S. Bae & J.-M. Lee leg.; 6\$\text{\sigma}\$, same locality and collectors, 23. VII. 2000; 4\$\text{\sigma}^8 \cop\$, Incheon-shi, Nam-gu, Dohwa-dong, em. 15. VIII-1. X. 2000, \$ex\$ cultivated cherry tree, Y. Arita leg.; $10 \text{\sigma}^6 \cop$, same locality, em. 29. VI-10. VII. 2001, ex cultivated cherry tree, Y. Arita & C.-M. Lee leg. [CB] <math>1 \tilde{\sigma}^1 \cop$, Deoksan-myeon, 7. VII. 2001, Y. Arita leg.; <math>6 \tilde{\sigma}^1 4 \tilde{\pi}$, same locality, em. 4. VIII-11. VIII. 2001, \$ex\$ cultivated cherry tree, Y. Arita, Y.-S. Bae & C.-M. Lee leg.

Korea specimen was recorded as *Synanthedon hector* (Butler, 1878). *S. bicingulata* easily determined by the sternites 4, 5, and 6 with yellow bands (4 and 5 only in hector) in both sexes.

Distribution: Far East of Russia, China and Korea (new record).

Hostplants: *Prunus* sp. (cultivated cherry tree) (Rosaceae) (new record).

15. Synanthedon ulmicola Yang & Wang, 1989 (Figs 22, 23, 24)

[GG] 1° , Yangpyeong-gun, Mt Yongmun-san, 22. VIII. 2000, Y. Arita, Y.-S. Bae & J.-M. Lee leg.; 2° , same locality, em. 24 & 25. VIII. 2000, ex Ulmus davidiana var. japonica, Y.

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Arita, Y.-S. Bae & J.-M. Lee leg.; $1 \ensuremath{\mathcal{I}}\ensuremath{\uparrow}\e$

Distribution: China (north-east China), Far East of Russia and Korea (new record). Hostplants: *Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica* and *Hemiptelea davidii* (new record) (Ulmaceae).

16. Synanthedon haitangvora Yang, 1977 (Figs 26, 27)

[GG] 17 ♂14 \(\frac{1}{2} \), Kapyeong-gun, em. 8–29. VI. 1999, ex Malus pumila, Y. Arita, M. Ikeda & Y.-S. Bae leg.

Distribution: China and Korea (new record).

Hostplants: Malus spectabilis and M. pumila (cultivated apple tree).

17. Synanthedon unocingulata Bartel, 1912 (Figs 28, 29)

[GG] 9° , Incheon-shi, Is. Deokjeok-do, Buk-ri, em. 11-28. VI. 2001, ex Elaeagnus umbellata, Y. Arita & Y.-S. Bae leg.; 4° , Incheon-shi, Is. Muui-do, 13. V. 2001, ex Elaeagnus umbellata, Bae, Kim & Kim leg.

Distribution: Korea (new record) and Japan.

Hostplants: *Elaeagnus glabra*, *E. umbellata* and *E. multiflora* (Elaeagnaceae). *Elaeagnus glabra* and *E. multiflora* are unknown from Korea.

18. Synanthedon sp. 1 (Fig. 30)

[GW] 1 ♂, Yeongwel-gun, Hadong-myeon, Nae-ri, 500-550 m, 19. VII. 1998, B. Tanaka leg.

The full determination of this species requires further material.

Distribution: Korea (new record).

Hostplants: Unknown.

19. Synanthedon sp. 2 (Fig. 31)

[GW] 1 ♂, Yeongweol-gun, Hadong-myeon, Nae-ri, 500-550 m, 20. VII. 1998, B. Tanaka leg. [GG] 1 ♂, Gapyeong-gun, Mt Myeongji-san, 18. VIII. 2000, Y. Arita, Y.-S. Bae & B.-W. Lee leg.

The full determination of this species requires further material.

Distribution: Korea (new record).

Hostplants: Unknown.

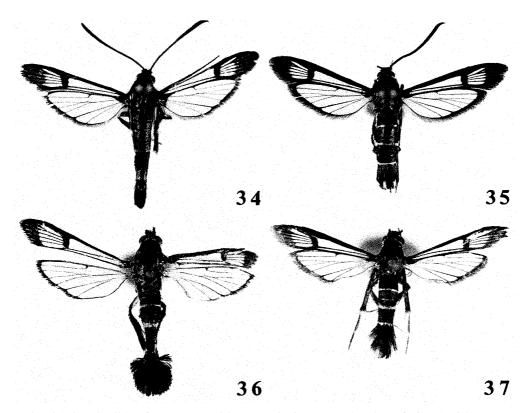
20. Synanthedon sp. 3 (Fig. 32)

[GG] 1[♀], Yongin-shi, Yongin, 29. VII. 1986, ex Quercus sp., S. B. Ahn leg.

The full determination of this species requires further material.

Distribution: Korea (new record).

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Figs 34-37. Sesiidae from Korea. 34. *Synanthedon tenuis* (Butler, 1878), ♂. 35. *Ditto*, ♀. 36. *Synanthedon martjanovi* Sheljuzhko, 1919, ♂. 37. *Ditto*, ♀.

Hostplants: Quercus sp. (Fagaceae) (new record).

21. Synanthedon sp. 4 (Fig. 33)

[GG] $1\stackrel{\circ}{+}$, Yangpyeong-gun, Mt Yongmun-san, em. 30. VIII. 2000, ex Populus sp., Bae et al. leg.

The full determination of this species requires further material.

Distribution: Korea (new record).

Hostplants: Populus sp. (Salicaceae) (new record).

22. Synanthedon velox (Fixsen, 1887) (Fig. 25)

[GW] 1 ♂, Yeongweol-gun, Sangdong-eub, Cheongpyeong-ri, Auraji, 500 m, 18. VII. 1998, B. Tanaka leg.

Distribution: Far East of Russia, N. Korea (Pung-Tung) and Korea (new record). Hostplants: Unknown.

23. Synanthedon tenuis (Butler, 1878) (Figs 34, 35)

[JN] 1 \$\mathcal{Z}\$, Gangjin-gun, 30. VIII. 1987, ex Diospyros kaki, S. W. Lee leg.; [GG] 1 \$\mathcal{P}\$, Suwonshi, 23. V. 1985, S. B. Ahn leg.

Distribution: China (north-east China), Korea and Japan.

Hostplants: Diospyros kaki (Ebenaceae), Salix sp. (Salicaceae), Castanea crenata, Quercus

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dentata and Q. glauca (Fagaceae), Rubus crataegifolius and Prunus sp. (cultivated cherry tree) (Rosaceae), Westeria floribunda (Fabaceae), Carpinus japonica and Alnus serrulatoides (Betulaceae). Diospyros kaki (Ebenaceae) is the only known host plant in Korea.

24. Synanthedon martjanovi Sheljuzhko, 1919 (Figs 36, 37)

[GW] 1 ? 1 ?, Hoeng Seong-gun, Whengsung, 25 (?) & 26 (?). VII. 1984, ex Populus sp., K. J. Won leg.

Distribution: Russia and Korea (new record).

Hostplants: *Populus tremula* and *Populus* sp. (new record) (Salicaceae). The hostplant *Populus* sp. is recorded from Korea for the first time.

25. Synanthedon quercus (Matsumura, 1911)

[JN] 1[♀], Jungsan-ri, Mt Jiri-san, 20. VIII. 1996, Bae, Peak & Lee.

Distribution: Korea and Japan.

Hostplants: Castanea crenata, Quercus glauca, Q. serrata, Shiia cuspidata and S. sp.

(Fagaceae). Hostplant is unknown from Korea.

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摘 要

韓国のスカシバガ科(有田 豊・裵 良燮・李 哲敏・池田 真澄)

韓国のスカシバガ科は、Zenodoxus constricta (Butler)、Paranthrene regalis (Butler)、Nokona coreana Tosevski & Arita、Synanthedon tenuis (Butler)、S. romanovi (Leech)、S. hector (Butler)、S. unocingulata Bartel、S. quercus (Matsumura)の8種類のみが知られていた。著者らは2000-2002年の間に韓国でスカシバガ科の調査を行い、9属25種類を見いだした(本文リスト参照)、その内7属18種類は今回韓国から初めて記録されるものである(本文リスト参照)、韓国のスカシバガ科で新たに食餌植物が明かになったのは12種類である(本文リスト参照)、また、合成性フェロモンルアーに誘引されたものはParanthrenopsis editha、Sesia yezoensis、Toleria romanovi、Nokona pernix、Synanthedon bicingulata および S. sp. 2の6種類であった。これらは多数の合成性フェロモンルアーを一度に使用したため、いずれの種類も成分は特定されていない。

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